The Central States Numismatic Society

CENTINEL

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MESSAGE FROM YOUR PRESIDENT

Your officers and governors held a special interim meeting in Detroit during the ANA-CNA convention. The 1963 Central States convention scheduled for Cleveland was cancelled in the best interests of the Society. This small squabble was senseless and uncalled for when a little foresight would have averted the trouble that arose between the host club Chairman and the organization of dealers. The opinions and wishes of the officers and governors of Central States were completely disregarded. Central States is above both a host club committee and an organization of dealers, and does not propose to be influenced by either party. Some published accounts of this matter have not been completely accurate.

Both the Chairman of the host club and the Executive Vice President of the dealer organization appeared before the Board and were given every courtesy and heard at length. A very unbending and unsatisfactory session produced

no semblance of a desire to compromise the issue, although several plans were offered. We were informed that a successful convention could be held without the Central States organization. Your officers and governors had no alternative but to remove the Central States convention from Cleveland.

At present, under study is a suggeston to have a convention next year on an educational basis only, speakers and exhibits with possibly auction and a banquet, with no organized bourse, on a two-day schedule. A decision will be made at the interim meeting to be held Nov. 18, 1962 in Chicago. As many members as are interested are urged to write me or the Secretary as to whether we shall try this two-day educational convention or revert to the usual three-day convention with a bourse. I believe as of this writing that we have clubs that will handle it on either basis. Your President stands first for the best interests of the Society.

—DR. F. STEVENS EPPS, President

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE

Please—we don't want to lose you. Send 'em in now, the '62-'63 $2.00 dues. Article II, Sections 9 and 10 of our bylaws says that memberships shall automatically be dropped if dues are not paid by October 31st, and that there shall be a re-instatement fee of $1.00 plus current dues to be returned to good standing.

Thanks to the co-operation of our members and officers we are up-to-date with address and name changes (we hope). Special "thank-you's" to the members who send those friendly notes with their remittances. Very impressive was "Coin Chatter," 12 pages the same size as the Centinel, published by the Old Fort Coin Club, of Fort Wayne, Ind., Mrs. Barbara Sandlin, Editor.

Which reminds us that Editor Elston G. Bradfield and Assistant Editor Cab Atkins need news and articles for the CENTINEL which now reaches you four times a year.

—PAUL E. OLSON, Secretary-Treasurer

LILLARD CULVER, CSNS PAST PRESIDENT, DIES

Lillard W. Culver, 68, 1128 E. Singer Circle, Milwaukee, Wis., died August 9 at the Veterans Administration Hospital after a year's illness of cancer. He was on a year's leave of absence following retirement after twenty-eight years as Vice Principal of North Division High School. He had joined the Milwaukee school system in 1920 following overseas World War I service as a technical sergeant major. He taught commercial subjects at West Division High School for six years and was Vice Principal of Washington High School for nine years. A native of Lexington, Ky., his early years were spent in Albion, Mich., where he graduated from Albion College.

Mr. Culver belonged to the Milwaukee Teachers' Association, Wisconsin Teachers' Association and the Plymouth Congregational Church. He joined the American Numismatic Association in 1938. He was a Past President of the Central States Numismatic Society and the Milwaukee Numismatic Association, and was an active promoter of numismatics, serving the CSNS as governor and convention General Chairman. He was given the highest CSNS award, the medal of merit, in 1953 after his presidency in 1950-1952.

Surviving are his widow, Marion and a son, Lillard, Jr.; three brothers and four sisters. Interment was in Valhalla Cemetery. —EGB

1963 C.S.N.S. CONVENTION SITE CHANGED

The 1963 Central States Numismatic Society convention has been withdrawn from the previously announced site of Cleveland, Ohio. Unresolved difficulties between the representative of the host Cleveland Coin Club and a dealer's group forced the decision to be made.

At a called meeting of the officers and governors, held August 17 in Detroit, Mrs. Dorothy Humitsch, representing the Cleveland Coin Club as convention General Chairman, and Sol Kaplan, Executive Vice President of, and representing the Professional Numismatists Guild, both appeared before the Board. After hearing statements from both, and after exhausting every possible means to bring a reconciliation, it was reluctantly voted to abandon plans for holding the convention in Cleveland.

The officers and governors were told by the representative of the Cleveland Coin Club that Central States was not needed to assure a successful show, and that they were going along with plans to hold the show regardless. As to block booking by dealers, which apparently perpetuated the entire problem, it was flatly stated "there will be no block booking in Cleveland." Under such conditions it was not possible to arbitrate, and the only decision which could be made was to withdraw.

The possibility of holding an educational and fraternal convention, without a bourse, was discussed at length and received much favorable reaction. However, no decision was reached as to future action, and the search was begun for a 1963 location.

A FEW OBSERVATIONS ON GOLD

For thousands of years the subject of gold has fascinated most of mankind. It is much too comprehensive a subject to be adequately covered in a short paper and I will attempt only to discuss a few aspects of the subject which I personally find interesting and which are generally not treated in numismatic articles.

The use of gold as money dates back to 3400 B.C. when it was first used in this way by the Egyptians. Many early forms of money became unwieldy because they were not divisible into smaller units of value and could not be easily carried around. They were not of consistent quality, for example if the unit was an ox, a young or strong ox was worth more than an old one.

Consider the problem where the unit of value was wives. If the price of the transaction was four wives, would the buyer accept four old wives, two young and two old or any of a combination of different varieties?

Even if a unit of standard was applied to wives such as weight, it would be difficult to compute a price of four wives since the buyer might not accept in payment for four average sized wives, six skinny ones or three extra large wives. The originator of the story of the man who wanted to exchange his forty year old wife for two twenties was probably a coin collector who had some knowledge of the history of money.

For a number of reasons including those already mentioned, several countries began to use precious metals, especially gold and silver as money. Gold was relatively scarce, remained fairly stable as to value, small amounts could buy fairly large amounts of goods and could be divided into units of equal size that were the same in value. Its small size and durability made it easy

to use in every day transactions and it was not too easy to imitate. It became favored as an international currency not only because of its luster, but because it occurred in a natural state in the ground and did not have to be refined.

Gold Production and Costs

The current value of gold is determined by the U.S. Treasury's offer to buy gold at $35 an ounce and the profitability of mining gold depends on this figure. This price determines the lowest grade of ore which can be mined. When the Treasury raised the price of gold from $20.67 a fine ounce to $35, it made it possible for mines to dig lower grades of ore which had previously been unprofitable.

The supply of ore in any mine is limited and a point is reached where additional output is possible only at an ever increasing cost. The East Rand Proprietary Mine Company of Africa is now working at a depth of over 11,000 feet below the surface. At this depth ventilation and drainage difficulties are also factors increasing the costs.

In the U.S. there is only one major gold mint still in operation. Significant amounts of gold are produced as by-products of other mine operations especially from copper mines. This U.S. mine is the Home-Stake Gold Mine of Lead, S.D. The last annual report of the Home-Stake Mine, dated 1961, stated that approximately 560,000 ounces of fine gold were produced. This is a drop in the bucket compared to a total world production of 33,600,000 ounces of fine gold. Home-Stake mined 1,780,746 tons of gold ore. The recovery value of each ton of gold ore is about $11. If it were not for the fact that 37% of Home-Stake's income comes from uranium the company would have a great deal of difficulty. Their annual report predicts that the day is coming when the cost of producing an ounce of gold will exceed $35. Currently they are meeting this problem by increasing production, but this increase in production has the effect of consuming gold ore reserves more rapidly. In 1952, Home-Stake's net income for each ounce of gold produced was about $10. In 1961, because of the increasing costs, Home-Stake's net was about $6 for each ounce of fine gold produced.

The largest single producer of gold in the world is the Republic of South Africa. About 60% of the total gold produced comes from that country with Canada and the U.S. as distant runners up. Russia is believed to be an important producer, perhaps the second largest. However, no reports on actual production have been received since 1937. In the Whitwatersrand gold field in South Africa, the field covers an area nearly 300 miles long and contains 53 major mining companies producing seven million tons of gold and uranium ore each year.

The all time peak of gold production was reached in 1941, with a total output of about 41 million fine ounces. The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, to whom I am indebted for much of this statistical information, concludes that this is enough gold to produce 281 solid gold Cadillacs.

Gold Movements

The term "gold movements" is frequently in the news and merits some explanation. Back in 1920 gold movements and gold shipments used to mean the same thing. Gold was taken from one place and moved to another by every means of transportation and deposited in its new home. A great deal of waste was involved in the actual physical movement of gold and it became the practice for some countries to change ownership of gold without actually

moving it. A country could thus have its entire gold reserves outside of its national boundaries but still be the owner of the gold. Nowadays when the term "gold movement" is used, it refers to changes in official reserve holdings of countries; in other words, ownership. When a discussion of gold movements takes place it usually does not refer to the actual physical location of the gold itself.

Private Ownership of Gold

Private gold ownership, except for numismatic items, is restricted or prohibited in the U.S., the United Kingdom and certain sterling area countries and Scandinavia. Citizens of Belgium, Canada, Germany and Switzerland are allowed to buy and sell gold domestically and import and export gold without restriction. Other countries permit their citizens to carry on all gold transactions except the import and export of gold. France is the outstanding example of this group.

It is interesting to speculate on the factors which relate to the hoarding of gold, or for those who don't like the term, "the private demand for gold." In different parts of the world, private demand varies greatly among individuals. In the far East, especially India, the absence of a well developed banking system has led to the preference of gold rather than bank accounts, bonds, or other forms of savings. In the Middle East, small oil rich countries require vast amounts of gold for purposes of payrolls and the payment of debts. European attitudes differ also. Political upheavals and lack of confidence in governmental stability create demands for gold. The best examples of this type of private demand is the often caricaturized French peasant who puts the shiny metal in his sock rather than trust the credit of an often changing government.

Personal tastes in the form of hoarding of gold are as varied as local customs. Coin dealers in large cities are familiar with the Chinese customer who is interested only in Liberty head gold U.S. coins and rejects the Indian head design. Gypsies purchase the large Austrian four ducat pieces with the head of Franz Joseph since these have traditionally appeared in headdresses of Gypsy women to indicate wealth and prestige.

The Gold Standard

A few comments about the gold standard may be of interest since this is a term which is frequently used but little understood. From 1870 to World War I, almost all major countries were on a gold specie or gold coin standard. Their currencies were convertible into gold in either large or small amounts upon demand of any holder and exports and imports of gold were unrestricted. This period was known as the "golden age of the gold standard." England was economic leader during this period and many countries in Europe followed England and adopted the gold standard. These countries assumed that England was economically strong and prosperous because she was on the gold standard. It wasn't realized that the successful operation of the gold standard in England was because of her resources and not vice versa.

During World War I most western nations suspended the gold standard and it was not until 1919 that the U.S. resumed the gold standard. After World War I most western European countries then adopted a gold bullion standard. The U.S. did not legally abandon the gold coin standard until March, 1933, and in January, 1934, established the gold bullion standard and reduced the

gold value of the dollar. Gold coinage ended and existing coins were melted down into bars. Gold bullion was sold only under license for industries and qualified buyers. The gold clauses in debt contracts were nullified and all coins and currencies of the U.S. were declared to be legal tender for the payment of debt.

The gold standard has been associated throughout history with economically strong countries with large stakes in international trade. Examples of these countries are the Byzantine and Moslem empires, the Italian cities of Venice and Florence, and England. As a result there developed a theory that attributed economic strength to the existence of the gold standard.

Even though the gold standard has been praised for its contribution to economic stability and growth it was usually abandoned in favor of a paper standard which can be converted into gold whenever a crisis occurred such as a war or financial panic. In cases of crisis, governments or monetary authorities wanted greater flexibility in monetary management.

It has never been proved that there is a direct causal relationship between the economic well being of a country and the gold standard. We have no assurance that general prosperity would prevail if nations of the world were to return to the gold standard even though the gold standard flourished during times of general prosperity in the 1870-1914 period.

Gold has lost its former importance as a domestic medium of exchange and now managed currencies represent the prevailing monetary system. Gold does, however, remain as the most important part of the monetary reserves of governments and central banks. As a standard of value for international payments, gold still reigns supreme.

The Public Confidence in Gold

John Maynard Keynes, the famous British economist did not believe too strongly in the public confidence in gold and in 1936, published "The General Theory of Employment," which had this to say: " . . . the form of digging holes in the ground known as gold mining, which not only adds nothing whatever to the real wealth of the world, but involves the disutility of labor, is the most acceptable of all solutions (to the employment problem). If the Treasury were to fill old bottles with banknotes, bury them at a suitable depth in unused coal mines which are filled up to the surface with town rubbish and leave it to private enterprise to dig the notes up again (the right to do so being obtained of course by leases of the note-bearing territory), there need be no more unemployment . . . "

Ancient Egypt was doubly fortunate and doubtless owed to this its fabled wealth in that it possessed two activities, pyramid building as well as the search for precious metals, the fruits of which since they could not serve the needs of man by being consumed, did not stale with abundance.

Per Jacobsson, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, in his book "The Market Economy in the World of Today" has a different point of view and pleads the cause of gold in the following statements: " . . . the alignment of currencies to gold gives a certain stability to the world's monetary system . . . Gold cannot be arbitrarily created as credit can . . . when international liabilities are settled in gold, there is a definite and final settlement, leaving no credit nexus as is the case when settlement is made in other ways. Gold payments are less complicated and this is an advantage. In the world in which we live with so many beliefs and I must admit prejudices

inherited from past generations, the possession of gold inspires confidence in a way that no other monetary asset can. Given human beings as they are, they need props for their confidence to be sustained and gold still proves useful in that respect."

I think most numismatists will lean toward Jacobsson's theories and the enthusiastic pursuit of gold coins as a collectible item is evidence that they do not need to be convinced of the lasting value of gold.

—MICHAEL M. DOLNICK

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HELP SHOULDER THE LOAD

Our Central States Numismatic Society embraces some 700 or so members and takes in thirteen states geographically. Oddly enough, by far the greater number of the members and member states, are seldom, if ever, heard. This situation needs changing quickly and badly.

How about a report on club activities in your state and in your local area? What's in the news, numismatically, to your knowledge? What have you been studying, and on what can you write? Your CENTINEL staff needs a lift, so how about pitching in with a little effort?

For an organization that stretches from the Dakotas to Ohio, and from Minn. to Ky., our combined efforts are sadly lacking. This is your organization, your servant, and your responsibility to help shoulder the load being borne by the few. —CAB ATKINS

OBITUARY OF FRED E. KERN, SR., CSNS LM 56

Fred E. Kern, Sr., 60, of 2625 Ferris Rd., Columbus, Ohio, a retired policeman of twenty-two years on the force, died January 3, 1962. He was a member of the American Numismatic Association, Central States Numismatic Society, Columbus Numismatic Society, Arkansas Numismatic Society and the Marysville Coin Club. He was also a Mason and Shriner, and a Past President of the Sons of Union Veterans, Dennison Camp 1. Surviving are his widow Mary; daughter, Mrs. Jeannette Miller; three sons, Fred of Columbus, Glenn and John of Cleveland; ten grandchildren, a brother and two sisters. Rites were conducted by the Revs. D. S. Mills and T. R. McGinnis, with interment at Union Cemetary.

LEWIS M. REAGAN FOUNDATION

The Lewis M. Reagan Memorial Foundation has been organized to perpetuate the memory of the late A.N.A. General Secretary. Incorporated as a nonprofit body, it is independent of the American Numismatic Association, although it is assured of the Association's full cooperation. Lending their efforts and influence are many prominent A.N.A. members such as Amon Carter, Jr., Louis Eliasberg, Jr., Charles M. Johnson, Dr. J. Hewitt Judd, Mrs. R. Henry Norweb, William A. Philpott, Jr., Mrs. Shepard Pond, Cecil H. Ryan, and Nate S. Shapiro. Sol Kaplan is Chairman. Publicity will be handled by Elston G. Bradfield, Lee F. Hewitt, D. Wayne Johnson, A. Kosoff, Chester Krause and Vir Den Mayo. The Foundation will support present A.N.A. awards if present donors fail for any reason to continue sponsorship, underwrite worthwhile numismatic books, and promote other worthy numismatic projects.

You may become a part by contributing $1.00 or more. Become an active supporter. Send your donation to the Lewis M. Reagan Memorial Foundation, Inc., 1201 Federal Reserve Bank Bldg., Cincinnati 2, Ohio. Do it now!

BOARD TO DISCUSS FALL EDUCATIONAL MEETING

The result of an airmail poll of the officers and governors of Central States resulted in favor of a full, regular and usual spring convention. The decision was by a nine to seven vote.

In view of a definite ground swell for an educational convention with no bourse attached, President Epps will propose to the interim meeting of the Board on November 18, 1962 that the Central States institute a fall two-day meeting each year devoted exclusively to educational numismatics. The first such session is to be held in the fall of 1963. Member clubs from the small cities are invited to contact the Secretary should they wish to act as Host.

ONE MAN'S OPINION OF THE 1856 F. E. CENT

Recent reports of the 1804 silver dollars being "altered dates," and the "de-Stalinization" in Russia and her satellites has brought to mind, in this writer's opinion, that there is a much sought after coin in our midst that should have the "de" treatment. This is the 1856 Flying Eagle cent.

I have seen more than once, and am sure that many of you have also, articles or statements that the 1856 F. E. cent is a pattern coin with an estimate of one thousand pieces struck. Although I have not examined U.S. mint records, I agree one hundred percent that it is a pattern coin. I say this because of the transition that came one year later in 1857 when regular issue cents were changed from the large size to the small. Both sizes were struck in sufficient numbers so that neither is very difficult to obtain, although the 1857 large cent is much scarcer than those of several years earlier.

Now, I'm hoping that many of you agree with me that the 1856 Flying Eagle is a pattern cent. I have wondered many times about this coin being included in the regular set of Flying Eagle and Indian Head cents. Should it be included? All this pattern coin does is have an ugly hole or blank spot marked "rare" in the many otherwise completed sets of cents that I have seen.

This irritates me just a little. I have been an ardent collector since 1941 and have known of the 1856 F. E. cent since about 1930. I have seen older catalogs and books advertising this coin even before 1900. Down through the early years of numismatics, this coin was included in the regular set. Why, I don't know, nor do I know just when the folders and boards came out with the opening for the 1856 F. E. cent. Numismatics has grown to such proportions that it would be very difficult now to have them deleted from the folders and boards. Collectors who bought the 1856 cent at a cost of $700.00 to $1,000.00 each, among others would object to this idea.

The rightful place in numismatics for the 1856 F. E. cent is among the pattern coins. If it were included so, it would then be common as patterns go and would probably be rated as the Columbian half dollar is among commemorative coins. Since the majority of pattern moins are very few in number, a thousand pieces, as in the case of the 1856 F. E. cent, would be a large issue. Then it would hardly be a thousand dollar plus coin.

—JOHN MAXIM (in a paper read at the HANA March meeting)

THE CARDINAL SPELLMAN NUMISMATIC COLLECTION

As with so many things of permanent value, the Cardinal Spellman coin collection began almost imperceptively and developed slowly but persistently. It was while he was a theological student at the North American College in Rome that the young Francis Joseph Spellman, alumnus of the Whitman, Mass., High School and Fordham University, became interested in a serious way in numismatics. Encouraged by professors to adopt a congenial and worthwhile hobby, coupled with the discovery of a like interest in medals and coins on the part of one of his closest fellow students, Lawrence Killian of Boston, now the Right Reverend Monsignor and Pastor of Sacred Heart Church in East Boston, Francis Spellman decided to start a collection of coins. This decision, made with that interested purposefulness which is so characteristic of his every undertaking, gave the initial impetus to what has developed into the now famous Cardinal Spellman coin collection.

Appropriately housed and exhibited in a gold brocade and panelled room which was originally the handsome music room of the Whitelaw Reid mansion, the collection is comprised of United States coins and medals, classical coins, foreign coins and medals, Papal coins and medals, and personal United States and foreign decorations and awards. With the exception of the last, each item or set is mounted in a clear, heavy lucite panel with the title and description hand lettered on the enclosed card which bears His Eminence's personal coat-of-arms in full color and gold, adding a rich and unifying note to the diversified items and panels.

The collection of United States gold coins includes some rare and beautiful items among which is a complete set of seventy-eight uncirculated $1.00 gold pieces; uncirculated double eagle, Saint-Gaudens, 1907, date in Roman numerals and with a wire edge; an uncirculated U.S. Assay Office of August Humbert, Moffat & Company, fifty dolls, 887 Thous., a "target" reverse and dated 1851. Many other coins in proof, uncirculated and very fine condition or very rare are to be seen in this splendid section of U.S. gold coins.

Silver U.S. coins are represented especially in a complete set of uncirculated commemorative half dollars arranged in twenty clear lucite panels. Other silver coins are included in the complete proof sets of U.S. silver and copper coins,

dated from 1859 to 1962. There is a complete set of U.S. large cents which date from 1793 to 1857, and two 1858 Flying Eagle cents, both uncirculated, one large and the other small lettered.

Among the paper money items, the most interesting are the three historically valuable "short snorters" which are covered on both sides with signatures, the majority of them by world famous men. A complete set of large and superbly designed, gilded bronze medals of the Presidents from George Washington to John F. Kennedy fills out the collection of the U.S. coins and medals.

The classical collection, while comparatively small in number, thirty-five pieces, is very choice, being composed of two fine silver early Greek coins and gold coins of the Roman Emperors of both West and East from Augustus Caesar, 27 B.C. to Justinian, 565 A.D.

The foreign gold and silver coin collection covers items from practically every country in Europe (exclusive of the Papal States which is a separate section) and many countries of South and Central America, of the Orient and Near East. The range is from a rare silver coin of Theodoric the Goth, 493 A.D. to gold sovereigns of Elizabeth II of England. Foreign commemorative medals feature primarily a fine set of silver Napoleonic medals and an exceptionally interesting medal of the French Garreaud family which was struck with a 100 franc piece of Napoleon III.

A numismatic collection which was begun in the North American College of Rome, in the shadow of the Vatican, and grew extensively during Cardinal Spellman's long and intimate connections with Pius XI and Pius XII, continuing to the present day under Pope John XXIII, naturally possesses among its finest items excellent examples of coins and medals minted at the Vatican under many pontiffs. Numbered among the Papal coins are several rare Sede Vacante pieces, as that of 1689 between the reigns of Innocent XI and Alexander VIII, and 1730 following the death of Benedict XIII. There are also 1939 Sede Vacante coins between the reigns of Pius XI and Pius XII, and 1958 when Cardinal Spellman himself took part in the Papal election which placed our present Holy Father, John XXIII, on the throne.

Complete, uncirculated sets of Papal coinage from the reigns of Pius XI, Pius XII and John XXIII contain gold, silver and copper pieces. Other silver and gold coins from Papal mints range from a very rare and fine coin struck at Avignon about 1375 during the reign of Gregory XI to coins of the reign of Pius IX the last dates 1847. The 1929 set, minted by Pius XI, was the first set of Vatican coins to be struck since 1878 because of political troubles in Italy. While examples of Papal coinage in the collection from before the nineteenth century are not numerous, there are about twenty-five pieces, in excellent condition and are of great historical as well as numismatic value.

The collection of Papal medals, all which are exceptionally fine examples of medallic art, is quite large and complete. The medal of "The Defense of the Authority of the Church," struck by the famous patron of Michelangelo, Pope Julius II in 1510, is the earliest in the collection which comprises 157 medals struck during the reigns of seventeen pontiffs up to John XXIII. Among these, complete silver sets from the reigns of Pius IX, Leo XIII, Benedict XV and Pius XII, and two exceptionally interesting gold medals are the most outstanding. The two gold medals are of special significance in Cardinal Spellman's career, besides being of real artistic value. The first, one of three struck in gold by Pope Pius XI in 1931 to commemorate the inauguration of the Vatican radio station, was presented by His Holiness to the then Monsignor Spellman, Atta-

che to the Papal Secretariate, who spoke to America on that famous occasion. Of the other two, one was retained by the Holy Father, who presented the third to Inventor Marconi. The second medal was struck in 1946 when Pope Pius XII held a Consistory in which he elevated thirty-two prelates to the Cardinalate. Among these was Archbishop Francis Spellman of New York, and to him, His Holiness presented this gold medal which had been struck to commemorate the historic event.

—SISTER MARY ANDREW, Curator of the Cardinal Spellman Collection

NEW MEMBERS

1487	DeLand, R. W.	402 Montrose Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.
1488	Larkin, Tom	806 N. 69th St., Kansas City 2, Kan.
1489	McFall, Mrs. Martin	3808 E. 67 Terr., Kansas City, Mo.
1490	Berea Coin Club	1231 W. Blvd., Cleveland 2, Ohio
1491	MacDonald, Charles	2716 G St., Lorain, Ohio
1492	MacDonald, Patricia	2716 G St., Lorain, Ohio
1493	Wilkerson, Gail	Route 13, Anoka, Minn.
1494	Letofsky, Joseph B.	2928 Kentucky Ave., St. Louis Park 26, Minn.
1495	Boehme, Edward, Sr.	4688 Allemania St., St. Louis 16, Mo.
1496	Kimball, Charles T.	6771 Gilette Dr., Reynoldsburg, Ohio
1497	Bieciuk, Hank	P.O. Box 1235, Kilgore, Texas
1498	Hernych, Jules J., Jr.	3320 Jersey Ridge Rd., Davenport, Iowa
1499	McNees, Reata	4734 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.
1500	Sherwood, Jack	4056 East 68th St., Kansas City, Mo.
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PAST PRESIDENTS

Arthur B. Kelley ..... 1939—40
R. Edward Davis (Elect)* ..... 1940—41
Hubert Polzer (Presided) ..... 1940—41
Dr. J. Hewitt Judd ..... 1941—42
I. T. Kopicki ..... 1942—43
(CSNS inactive during World War II)
Russell Wm. Stehfest ..... 1947—48
Richard S. Yeoman ..... 1948—50
Lillard W. Culver ..... 1950—52
Col. James W. Curtis ..... 1952—54
Curtis C. Shroyer ..... 1954—56
Erwin C. Gerber ..... 1956—58
Harry X Boosel ..... 1958—60
Ray O. Lefman ..... 1960—62
Dr. F. S. Epps ..... 1962—

PAST SECRETARIES

I. T. Kopicki, pro tem 1939
Eric Newman ..... 1939—40
R. E. Meder ..... 1940—41
Harriette J. Hammer ..... 1941—42
Thomas F. Shugrue ..... 1942—43
Richard S. Yeoman (Actg.) ..... 1947—48
Arthur Rutz ..... 1948—50
Paul H. Ginther ..... 1950—54
Earl C. Brown ..... 1954—57
Dr. F. S. Epps ..... 1957—62
Paul E. Olson ..... 1962—

MEDALS OF MERIT

Earl C. Brown 1953
Lillard W. Culver 1953
Col. James W. Curtis 1953
Paul H. Ginther 1953
Glenn B. Smedley 1953
Richard S. Yeoman 1953
Elston G. Bradfield 1954
Lewis M. Reagan 1955
James Hurlbut 1955
Ivan C. Ebeling 1956
Clyde L. Grimm 1956
I. T. Kopicki 1957
Ray Fiscus 1957
Burton H. Saxton 1958
Harold L. Bowen 1958
Lee F. Hewitt 1959
Dr. F. S. Epps 1959
Erwin C. Gerber 1960
Paul E. Olson 1960
Carmen Baum 1961
August Hausske 1961
D. Wayne Johnson 1961
Chester Krause 1961
Arthur Rutz 1961
Sol Kaplan 1962

CSNS 1963 CONVENTION IN CHICAGO

Following a special poll of its officers and governors the Central States Numismatic Society extended an invitation to the Chicago Coin Club to act as host to the Society's twenty-first convention. The Club accepted and has reserved accommodations at the Sheraton-Chicago Hotel for the period April 26 through 28, 1963. The convention will be complete with exhibits, auction and bourse, as well as an expansion of the numismatic seminar initiated at last spring's Milwaukee meeting. General Chairman is Harry X Boosel, 2635 W. Balmoral Ave., Chicago, Ill.